Amnoemente, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Italian Opera: "Le Travi-ROOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Casar." Booth. FIITH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. - "The Ticket-of-Leave LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. - Opera Bouffe: "Le Pont NIBLO'S GARDEN. -" The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER. - At 2 and at 8: "Humpty UNION-SQUARE THEATER,-At 2; and at 8: Variety

WALLACK'S THEATER .- " John Garth." L. Wallack. LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS .- Palette Exhibition. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- Birch, Wambold, etc.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

Proudent Thiers spoke against the proposed income tax in the French Assembly yearday. The Germans have seized a preminent French citizen as a hostage. The Havana authorities deny that a Spanish war vessel fired a blank cartridge at the steamer Florida. All business was suspended in England yesterday. The Grand Duke is the guest of the Cleveland munici-

pul authorities. — The Arkansas negro troubles are at an end. —— Six men were severely burned by a gas explosion in Oil City, Penn. === A white desperado shot three negroes at a Christmas festival near Coving-ton, Ky. —— The ice was breaking up in the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, yesterday. —— The Ku-Klux have mordered several negroes in Missouri.

Tweed has been surrendered by one of his bondsmen. and is hiding from the officers of the law. - ... a Harbon traster Hart's case is under investigation. — Ex-Col lector Murphy was serenaded. — William Page lec tured on "Art" at the Academy of Design. --Judge Davies has been appointed referee in the Broadway Widening case. ____ Gold, 1084, 1084, 1084.

Our Recular Correspondent in London gives a clear analysis of the effect of the illness of striking an appearance to the English papers which have come in the last mail, is the expression of aristocratic feeling. The great body of the people have regarded the matter up to last advices with something very like adifference.

In a letter descriptive of the new prosperity of Terre Haute, Ind., Dr. Foster gives some letails of different projects for improving the navigation of the Wabash River, which may be urged upon Congress. His reasons for elieving that no measure short of a connecion of the headwaters of that river with Lake Michigan can effect the desired object, will attract attention from all who are interested in the development of Western Indiana or Eastern Illinois.

The reticence of M. Thiers in his recent Message in regard to matters of immediate interest is justified in our Paris letter, by one of his most impartial critics. Any announcement of a decided policy at this time would have raised a disagreeable and dangerous tempest in that incoherent Assembly. If it be true, as many think, that the President does not properly represent the country, still less do those reactionary gentlemen who came in to vote peace, and who remain to prevent the permanent consolidation of the Republic.

James M. Sweeny, among other places of honor and profit, enjoys the Commissionership for various expropriations of city property He and his associate have made awards which seem to Judges Ingraham and Cardozo-even to them-to exhibit more tenderness to claimants than to the public treasury, but proceedings in the matter are necessarily delayed on account of the unexplained absence of the Commissioners. There is somethin z absurd in the thought that the ingenuity of our reformers has not yet been able to bring this man to book, nor even to stop-his pay on his various offices.

A singular instance of honor, or what supplies its place, among thieves, was seen in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Two men were brought up to receive sentence before Judge Ingraham for a theft committed some time ago which had been positively proved. But before sentence was pronounced the spectators in the court room were electrified by two men rushing forward crying out, Them men is not guilty-I am the man. The incident might very well have caused even a lawyer to entertain doubts of the sufficiency of evidence, and a theologian to waver in his views of total depravity.

unfounded confidence that no information had city became closely settled, the vexations inbeen laid before Gov. Hoffman in regard to the abuses which disgrace our harbor, and defective streets, heavy taxes, unjust assessthat as soon as the facts were notified to him | ments, and general municipal disorder proved he would act promptly. This would have been | too strong, and the growth stopped.

ten days ago our Governor was in possession of sworn statements substantiating the charges made in these columns, and that upon this plain and conclusive showing, he refused to act. We print these affidavits on another page, and call especial attention to them. As The World knows the Governor's mind so much better than he does bimself, we hope it will assist him in making it up to take some stringent measures against these infamons abuses.

It is announced that a murderous outbreak of the Ku-Klux of Saline County, Missouri, took place on Christmas Day. If the horrible news from Sedalia is confirmed, the country will look to the State authorities for a prompt and effective vindication of the law against all the ruffians who have brought this reproach upon the State.

It is probable that the mere statement that the band of Col. Fisk's regiment last night serenated Thomas Murphy carries its own moral, and affords all the comment required by an incident in no wise more remarkable than many another which has characterized the history of the Ring's struggles in New-York. Now that Mr. Murphy is out of Government employment, his heaviest interests are those which he holds in common with Messrs Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny & Co. It is not unnatural that, like some of the more conspicuous of these worthies, he should be able to secure people willing to celebrate his disinterested goodness and noble public virtue; and this celebration may as well be passed over with the good natured indifference wherewith the others were received.

At last William M. Tweed is added to the

long list of Tammany plunderers who are fugitives from the justice they all fear. Though it may appear that he has not fled the State, as Sweeny and Woodward and his other confederates in crime have done, but is hiding somewhere in the city until bail can be procured for him, nevertheless he is practically a fugitive, and a reward should be offered for his recovery. It is inconceivable, as has been suggested, that high public officials, as well as personal friends, have connived at his escape; but the existence of this vague suspicion must impel all concerned in his detention to strenuous exertions to regain possession of him. This man of all others must not be permitted to escape the just punishment of his many and already proved crimes; and if he finally secures safety by flight which might have been prevented, the strictest accountability will be required of his bondsmen and the officials who were set to guard him. We still trust he has not been permitted to leave the city, and that he will be forced by public clamor and public pursuit from his hiding place and committed to the prison which he cannot now hope to escape. It is impossible, as all must recognize, to secure bail to the amount demanded for this man, who is now without personal credit even among the creatures he has made; and now that these abandon him to his fate he had better accept it and fall at least with some show of that courage which has long been considered his only virtue.

THE RESULT OF MISGOVERNMENT.

It was predicted, when the Tammany Ring was first overthrown, that when we came to settle accounts with our disgraced rulers we should find the actual amount of injury inflicted by them upon the tax-payers of the city far more serious than most persons then supposed it could be. Day by day we are witthe Prince of Wales on public opinion in En- nessing a fulfillment of this prediction. Robgland. The excited loyalty which gives so beries to the amount of \$20,000,000 have been traced so directly that we can almost follow the course of the money from the public treasury to the pockets of the public thieves. Swindling to a much greater and indefinite amount is known to have been carried on through indirect means in the various departments of the local government. Nobody can tell how much it has amounted to, because nobody can separate the honest from the dishonest expenditures. And we are gradually appreciating losses we have suffered, not from now the actual robbery but from scandalous and longcontinued misgovernment. We have shown, in our articles upon the obstructions to New-York commerce, how the officials of Quarantine and the Harbor-Masters have combined to drive trade away from the port; and yesterday we presented some serious facts in connection with the remarkable decline in the ratio of our increase of population, and its inevitable effect upon the value of city property. Not to recapitulate the details, it was shown that the increase of population, which was nearly 58 per cent between 1850 and 1860, fell during the next decade to 13 per cent; and the increase in the valuation of property for the same periods was reduced from 101 per cent to 28 per cent. But this is not all. The increase during the last year has been \$27,000,000; the taxes for the same period were \$23,500,000; and the increase in the debt, by charges which ought to have been paid out of the annual revenue, was much more than the whole amount of the taxes. In reality therefore the nominal increase was all swallowed up, and the city is poorer in 1871 than it was

in 1870. The war accounts for some of the loss to our commerce before 1865; but not for the constant depreciation since then, nor for the check to the growth of population. The loss is referable almost entirely to misgovernment. Up to a certain point in the development of the city the tendency toward increase was strong enough to overcome the obstructions of a corrupt, burdensome, and inefficient administration; but that point has been passed. Ships sought our harbor, in spite of the exactions at Quarantine, and the wharves, and the Custom-House, because there was no other equally convenient port, and the demands of trade were imperative; but while the exactions have grown worse and worse, hospitality has been offered to foreign commerce elsewhere, and the extension of the railway system has enabled other cities to become our rivals. Population increased while it was necessary to keep pace with the increase of trade, and while there was still room on the island for the area of habitations to spread without ensountering serious obstacles. But as soon as A day or two ago The World stated with the trade fell off, and all the lower half of the eident to imperfect means of communication,

not have been pillaged and annoyed until they were driven to other ports. Decent wharves would have lined our magnificent river fronts. Safe and convenient warehouses would have received the produce of American and foreign marts. Means of cheap transportation would have been found for merchandise and rapid transit for passengers to any part of the island. Good markets, good streets, and a good police would have added to the comfort and safety of the people. Taxes would have been moderate, and the cost of living would have been far below the present exorbitant rates. Thanks to the robberies and tyranny of our rulers, hundreds of thousands whose interests are in New-York have been compelled to make their homes elsewhere, spending in other States the money which would naturally have been devoted to the improvement of this city. When a scheme of rapid transit was devised last year, the mere fact that our corrupt officials were interested in it proved sufficient for its ruin; and the character of the men who ought to have taken the lead in the development of our local resources and the execution of plans required to preserve our metropolitan position has long been so outrageous as to damu every enterprise with which they were likely to become connected. Under the Tammany blight, ruin stared us in the face. We have averted a great financial disaster by the overthrow of Tweed and his gang; but it will be years, even under the best possible administration of affairs, before we can regain the lost ground. Three things-next to honesty and efficiency at the City Hall-we need at once: a reformation of port regulations; a reformation of the docks and warehouses; and the completion of some means of rapid transit from the business quarter of New-York to the Harlem River.

THE ROUMANIAN RAILWAY THEFT. It is reported that Turkey has joined with Germany and Austria in an effort to force the Government of Roumania to do justice to the bondholders of its railroads. The right of the matter is unquestioned, but it may well be doubted whether any measures upon which these powers can agree will be effectual to cause the semi-savage Wallachian politicians to retract the steps they have taken in repudiation and theft. Their action has been of the most shameless and scandalous character. Shortly after the accession of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the throne, some of the capitalists of Germany thought that the time was ripe for the commencement of a chain of railroads in that rich and populous valley of the Lower Danube, hitherto too much neglected. It was thought that the assumption of the crown of Roumania by a German Prince related to the reigning dynasty of Prussia offered a guarantee of permanence which had been lacking to former Hospodars. One of the first to take this view of the situation and to avail himself of the opportunity, was Dr. Strousberg, late editor of The Merchants' Magazine, in London. He burried to Bucharest and secured a contract from the Government of Prince Charles for building all the railroads required, the Roumanian Government guaranteeing 71 per cent interest on the shares to be issued, which guarantee was to begin upon the completion of the work Even with these advantages the shares were not considered the safest investment. A savor of insecurity hung about the Wallachian name. But by careful management much advertising, and the purchase of several noble and influential names to embellish his circulars, the enterprising Strousberg succeeded finally in inducing a good many Germans and Englishmen to take stock in the speculation, at greatly reduced prices. The ground was broken and the work went on swimmingly for a while. To allay the natural anxiety of the shareholders, a distinguished Prussian functionary named Ambroun was agreed upon to watch the process of construction, and to certify that the issue and guaractual progress of the works. But as soon as the inevitable question arose as to the estimated value of the work done, the crooked Wallachian mind was outraged at the prospect of their not getting twice the worth of their money. The public excitement reached such a point that several Ministries went to pieces on this question. There was a bold and determined movement in the Chamber made for canceling the contract, which was at first resisted by the Prince and afterward modified into a demand that Strousberg's supplies should be stopped, on the ground that he had not yet completed what was represented by the stock already issued. This was done, and

Strousberg immediately stopped work. This at once raised the important practical question who was to pay the interest on the stock already issued. Strousberg refused because, the Roumanian Government having cut off his supplies, he was prevented from pursuing his work. The Roumanians declined, first because of a congenital objection to paying any debts; and secondly, because they claimed that they were not bound to pay any thing until after all the roads contracted for were completed. Many tedious efforts to compromise this difference were made, the shareholders patiently waiting, and the price of shares slowing dropping out of sight at the Berlin Bourse.

All this while the question was a legal one and not a subject for international action; but at last the Roumanian Parliament committed the fault which knaves of imperfect lights are apt to fall into, and outlawed themselves by seizing the property and appointing a creature of their own, a person named Vernesco, to decide how much, if anything, they should pay for it. Prince Charles, with great reluctance and serious misgivings, signed this rascally act, and Baron Radowitz, the German Consul-General at Bucharest, immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the Roumanian Government. The German Cabinet has since addressed itself directly to the Sultan, the Suzerain of the Hospodar, to compel some action in the interests of the innocent shareholders. If the dispatches of this morning are to be believed, it would seem that the understanding arrived at last Summer between the two German Emperors at Ischl and Salzburg is about to bear fruit in a joint intervention in the affairs of the Danubian Principalities.

A ripple of discussion went ever the surface of American journalism on the publication of the President's Civil Service Message. We have watched is with some curiosity. The three objections urged by THE TRIBUNE to the scheme proposed have been generally urged, also, by the independent press of the whole country, viz.: that it is incomplete in not applying to men now in office, and deceptive in that it in no wise prevents wholesale removals of the

have been far different. Ship-owners would that a civil service reform cannot, humanly speaking, be effective, while conducted by a man under the strongest temptation to make it ineffective in order to promote the chances of his own reelection. The journals edited by Postmasters, and by those who hope to be Postmasters, uniformly evade these objections, pronounce the reform not merely perfect, but a wonderful concession to the unreasoning demands of the reformers, and pleasantly characterize the objections to it as the mere snarling of soreheads. We cheerfully accept the situation, and await the verdict, after some time be passed, of those whose interest is in good government rather than in wire-pulling for office.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Wool-Growers and Woolen Manufacturers of this country met in convention at Syracuse last week, and, after free consultation, resolved that they desire the Tariff simply let alone-that it is working well-that both interests are prospering under it-that our Woolen factories have doubled in number within the last few years, and (better still) have seen multiplied mainly in sections where none existed till very recently. The new factories have been erected, not in New-England, but in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon, &c., where Wool-growing is also receiving its most active development. There are of course a few dissenters in their ranks, but the immense majority of both Woolgrowers and Woolen Manufacturers, from the Saco to the Willamette, ask Congress to let the Tariff alone, and thus permit a continuance of the rapid and gratifying development of our Wool and Woolen industry.

What they have so unequivocally declared, other great Industrial interests generally feel. The assertion that Protection always stimulates a demand for higher Protection, is confuted by the most undeniable facts. Though the duty on Pig Iron was reduced by the Schenck Tariff from \$9 to \$7 per tun, (a mistake, in our judgment, which, by checking the flow of capital and enterprise into iron-smelting, has enhanced the price of Iron) the Ironsmelters are asking no change of Congress. The duty on Pig Iron was fixed at \$9 per tun by the Calhoun Tariff of 1816; raised in 1818 to \$9, in 1824 to \$10, and in 1828 to \$12}; and, though our British rivals have since learned how to smelt Iron more cheaply than they did, yet our producers are now active and prosperous under a \$7 duty. They, too, ask only to be let alone.

The World mistakenly says:

" As we have previously stated, Senator Fenton introduced in the Senate petitions from several salt companies to maintain the present high tariff duties upon foreign salt. It is not surprising that the Senator, a Protectionist, should lend his aid to the salt monopolies, es pecially the mammoth one in our own State, which, by its log-rolling at Washington to keep up the high rates on the foreign article, and its lobbying at Albany to keep down State duties to one cent per bushel upor its own productions, has enriched itself and thus driven several other American industries of the same kind out of the home markets, as it sells salt to whom and where it pleases and at high and low prices, so that other salt ompanies cannot compete wit h it."

-All this is wide of the truth. The Salt companies, have not even asked Congress to retain the present duty. What they ask is that foreign salt may not be admitted free of duty, but made to contribute, along with other imports, to the support of the Government and the payment of the National Debt.

The Salt companies say, moreover, that they cannot possibly be robbing the salt-consumers (as charged) of \$10,000,000 per annum, since all the Salt made in this country is but 20,-000,000 bushels, which they sell (excluding barrels) for \$5,000,000, which is less than so much Salt ever was or will be sold for by importers-not, perhaps, in the seaboard cities, but in all parts of the interior, where it is wanted by the mass of our consumers, and where our salt-makers produce and sell it.

The friends of Protection to Home Industry can only be worsted in the present Congress by allowing their common enemies to set them against each other. He who votes to protect rantee of bonds proceeded pari passu with the Iron, or Wool, or Cloth, or Sugar, but against year. At this point, however, the Pennsylvania Hookham Frere, he is reported to have said: "Why protecting other industries which do not happen to flourish in his district or State, is at heart an enemy of all Protection, and should be so regarded. Shoulder to shoulder let us stand, and the hosts of our adversaries will recoil baffled and disheartened.

HEEDING BAD ADVICE.

The Hon. Thomas G. Alvord of Syracuse, a veteran legislator, who has presided over the Assembly as Speaker, and over the Senate as Lieutepant-Governor, is among those from whom the Speaker of our new Assembly will be selected. Not being a satellite of Conkling and Murphy, he is of course assailed by The Times, which mounts him rough-shod after this fashion:

"The overwhelming victory of the Republican party at the last election, by which that party secured a two-third vote in both Houses, meant in the minds of the people Reform-not merely reform in this City, but re-form in the Legislature; and, if the Republican party expects to retain its ascendency, it must not commen its work at Albany this Winter by electing for Speaker of the Assembly a notorious corruptionist and intimate associate of the Tammany thieves. If any member of the last two Legislatures is to be supported for Speaker, it should be one whose record is absolutely spotless, and who is personally above suspicion. Such a man Thomas G. Alvord is not, and no man who has been associated Winters will pretend that he is. . . Tammany members elect from this City are already boasting that, with the aid of the Fenton Republicans and with 'Old Salt' in the Speaker's chair, they are going to have things pretty much to their liking in th next Legislature. Should such a misfortune as the elec tion of Alvord occur, their boast will not be a vain one," &c., &c., &c.

-Now the worst vote ever charged upon Mr. Alvord was that he gave for Tweed's Charter in April, 1870. THE TRIBUNE counseled him not to give it; but The Times from day to day urged him to support that Charter, assuring him that it would give us important and salutary reforms, and that the Republicans of our City desired its adoption. Mr. Alvord, for that once, followed the counsels of TRIBUNE; and now he suffers for it. If he fails now to achieve the Speakership, this vote will have cost him the election. We do not say that this is or is not just; yet it is but fair to state in his behalf that he has very seldom followed the lead of The Times; and it does seem rough that the journal which misled him should deal with him so savagely for his error. However he may get out of this scrape, we feel confident that The Times will not be able to mislead him again.

Just see how The Times (April 6, 1870) chuckled over the triumph of that Charter in the Legislature: "MUNICIPAL REFORM.

"The almost unanimous demand of the people of this Metropolis for a thorough reform in the election of officers, as well as in the general administration of affairs has been acceded to in a way and with a celerity which is remarkable. Despite the incredulity as to the possibility of reform expressed by those who thought the City hopelessly given over to the control of lawlessness cheering language if we had not known that | With a good government the story would very best men for purely partisan causes, and loving tax paying class has been beened. The new

Election law and the new Charter, published by us on Theaday last, were passed by the Senate yesterday and were sent to the Governor for his approval. In all prob-ability they have ere this received his signature and are now laws. The new Charter received the vote of every Senator but two, and the new Election law was passe

"It is almost without precedent that such important action, involving such large reforms, and concerning which there has been such a sharp factional contest, should be attended with such unanimity. One of th most singular things connected with the whole affair eems to us to be the entire lack of influence exerted by the Union League Club, or by Mr. Greeley, as their secredited spokesman, even upon the Republican members of the Legislature. It would have been fair to expect that so pronounced an expression by that body would have been heeded by at least one Republican

Senator, but it seems that it was not.

"Another most singular feature of yesterday's work was the final demonstration which it afforded of the utter flases of the O'Brien or World faction of the Denocracy. It was a most lame and impotent conclusion of a move ment which was begun with a high-sounding proctamaon, and waged with an unwonted show of vigor. The result to that faction has been a most humiliating and ignominious defeat. Recent political history does not

"Of the two enactments we regard the new Election law as the most salutary. It strikes at the very root of the intolerable evil which has hitherto existed, by placing it in the power of the people to secure an honest expression of the general will. Hereafter, if the responsible and honest portion of our citizens will but attend to their duties, we can have fair elections. If they do not, they will be estopped of future compount. To the State at large the new bill is of special importance, in that it will prevent a repetition of those monstrous frauds by which the voice of the rural districts has been overcome and its majorities nutlified. "The new Charter is very generally conceded to be a

ood one. The vote by which it was passed ought certainly to be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that it is. It is not to be supposed that the Citizens' Association and the members of both Houses of the Legislature could be induced to sanction it, if it were not. In the natter of practical interpretation and judgment of so Important and formidable a document, we defer to the opinions of those who have given it that close examina-tion which it deserves. We have the assurances of the best men of both parties that it is a substantial and reliable reform, and from the examination we have been ble to give it we are inclined to concur in that opinion. At all events, it is a vast improvement upon the old one, and if it shall be put in operation by Mayor Hall with that regard for the general welfare which we have reason to anticipate, we feel sure that our citizens will have reason to count yesterda, 'a work in the Legislature as most important and salutary."

UNDEVELOPED NEW-JERSEY. The people of several rich and growing sec-

ions of New-Jersey are complaining bitterly,

and with good reason, of the embarrassments

they meet in attempts to develop the country. The resources of several counties are ample enough to bring considerable trade to railroad lines and add much to the taxable property of the State, if some easy outlet were provided; but the repressive policy which has cursed the State for a half century still keeps the chanuels of communication clogged. For a dozen years past the people of Monmouth and adjoining seaboard counties have been endeavoring to secure the construction of an all-rail route from Long Branch, by way of Perth Amboy, to this city. The advantages of such a road are obvious. It would open one of the richest agricultural regions of the State, contribute to the wealth of New-Jersey, and promote the convenience and prosperity of this city, as it would enable producers to ship fruit and vegetables direct to the New-York market in a few hours from any point on the contemplated line. The only means of access to that section of country is the steamboat line by way of Keyport, and this is quite insufsituated. cient, especially in Summer, when the travel is large, and when expedicharter was obtained for the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, some years ago, from the State Legislature; but the hostility of the Camden and Amboy Railroad people prevented may progress in the work, although the manbook ? agers of the new enterprise offered to put the control of the road, when finished, into the

tious transit is specially desirable. hands of the Camden and Amboy management. Recently, however, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey has taken hold of the enterprise and commenced operations, proposing to have the road in running order within a Central Railroad Company, as lessee of the united Railroads of New-Jersey, has interposed to check further progress, and has applied for an injunction on the work, basing its action on the objection that a proposed bridge across the Raritan would be a hinderance to navigation! In view of the fact that the Camden and Amboy corporation, in pursuance of its various schemes, has bridged nearly every navigable stream in the State, this sudden interest in the welfare of commerce looks a little ridiculous. It remains to be seen if the Chancellor will grant an injunction on such frivolous grounds, and in the face of the popular feeling on the subject. Another illustration of the difficulties in the

way of these "outside" railway enterprises is afforded in the cavalier treatment by the Legislature of the repeated applications for an extension of the branch road (built by the New-Jersey Central corporation) from Flemington to the Delaware River. Flemington. the seat of Hunterdon County, is a flourishing town, and is the center of a rich farming country. But the town, and country east and north of it, have no communication with the Delaware or Philadelphia, except by a poorly operated, ineffective line running to Lamertville, where connection is made with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. Both these lines are under Camden and Amboy control, and neither is operated to assist in the development of the country whose needs they imperfectly supply. The extension of the Central Branch is urgently demanded by every consideration of public convenience, and, in any State but New-Jersey, authority for the prosecution of an enterprise so desirable would have been granted without question. That the road was not built years ago is due solely to the opposition of the railway corporation which has virtually owned the Legislature for so many terms. The legislators have had neither eyes nor ears for any industrial or commercial enterprise upon which the great The Times in opposition to those of The landlords of New-Jersey have set their seal of disapprobation. The Legislature will this year, it is said, be asked to give its permission for the building of this road; and we shall see if the new body of men is to be any less bound up with the ancient order of things than that which preceded it. As it is, all Southern New-Jersey is suffering from a ligature drawn across the State from tide-water to the Delaware.

> The Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, the new U. S. Senator from California, has been for many years a resident of that State, practicing law and engaged in extensive mining operations, by which he is understood to have acquired a competence. He was originally a Whig, then a Republican ; first chosen to Congress in 1861. and reclected repeatedly, though not uniformly, up to and including last Fall. He is now about 45 years old. Mr. Sargeant has not enjoyed the support of the Administration office-I holders and others constituting the closa com- I herary!

munion Administration party in California. These bestowed their favors upon the present incumbent, Mr. Cole, who was deteated by a vote of 54 to 13.

HOW TO DEFEAT THE PARTY.

The San Antonio Express (Republican) thus forcibly sums up the doings of the first Legislature of reconstructed Texas, which finally adjourned on the 3d inst.:

"We have paid particular attention to the proceedings of our Legislature, and while we fully appreciate the enefits it has conferred, we are sorry to be compelled to confess that the general impression it has made to by no means a favorable one.

"This is particularly to be attributed to that ugiest of blots on the records of legislative assembileslegislation. To that we are indebted for the unreasona-ble length of the sessions and their proportionably small production of good to our State. The most important general laws were crowded out to make place for picayune local affairs, and thus the most disagreeable local quarrels attained an quenviable publicity - the members persisting in washing their dirty linen in public. Besides, this special legislation poved a ferrible drain to the publie treasury, which not only fatten d upon the per diem of members, but upon grants of money to private undividuals and corporations.
"Three-fourths of the whole session have been thus

spentin special legislation, and it has cost to the commonwealth scarcely less than half a million. Looking over the big volumes containing these special laws, we find that at least three-fourths of them are de fucto and de jure still-born, and will never become realities. Of the many companies which have been chartered, scarcely half a dozen have organized, and in most cases organization was the only labor performed by them, and they are laid ad acta with no prospect of being again taken up from the table. It is revolting to an honest mind to consider that such things have so dearly to be paid for.

"And yet it proved an impossibility to convince our law-makers at Austin of the pecessity of a General Incorporation law.

"It is generally admitted that our penal code, as well as our code of practice, needs thorough amendment and improvement. A project tending to this was even submitted to the Legislature at its first session, but no action was taken in the matter, and, as far as we know, no further attempt was made in that direction.

"A Legislature which thus neglects the most pressing needs of the country, is unworthy of any sympathy. "From a party stand-point, we have still less reason to be satisfied

"While the Democratic members of the Legislature re mained true to their trust, and stuck together without exception, on our Republican side we have had a most disgracing spectacle of treason, desertion, weak kneedness, and imbecility.

-Such is an honest, candid account of the legislation which has broken down the Republican ascendency in Texas, as it had broken down either party in other States where similar legislation has prevailed. Yet the journals which justified this legislation, and profited by it, suppose they can clear themselves and mislead their readers by abusing THE TRIBUNE for telling the truth about the matter.

Kansas had a rough experience in her cradle, and has been scourged with land speculation and divers kinds of jobbery since; but she has good ideas in her head. Witness the following citation from her statute-book :

AN Act to Becourage the Growth of Forest-Trees.

SEC. I. Every person planting one acre or more
of prairie land, within ten years after the passage of this act, with any kind of forest-trees, and successfully growing and cultivating the same for three years, or one-half mile or more of forest-trees, along any public highway, said trees to be so planted as to stand at the end of said three years not more than one yard apart, shall be entitled to receive for twenty-five years, commencing three years after said grove or line of trees has been planted, an annual bounty of two dollars per acre for each acre so planted, and two dollars for one-half mile for each mile so planted, to be paid out of the treasury of the county in which said grove or line of trees may be

The bounty to be paid so long as said grove or line of trees are cultivated and kept alive, and kept in growing That the County Assessor shall not assess lands planted

and incumbered with forest-trees any higher than the lands adjoining on account of the said lands being so incumbered. [Approved, Feb. 15, 1866.] -Are there not other prairie States that might

wisely borrow this leaf from the Kansas law-

Ever since we have had anything to do with politics, we have been trying to find out the true definition of the word "Conservative:" and having heard it used to designate half a dozen different parties, our perplexity has naturally been nearly insufferable. In the new edition of the works of do you talk of conservatives? A conservative is only a tory who is ashamed of himself." Our American politics afford excellent illustrations of this sharp but perfectly just remark. We have never had a "conservative" party of any public weight and importance; and when we have had one at all, it has usually been composed of men who were tired of being Whigs or ashamed of being Democrats. "Conservatives" talk a great deal, write no less, and generally try to convey the impression that they are sharper-eyed, clearer-headed, and cleaner-handed than their neighbors; but there is nothing about them remarkable except their perfect willingness to be nominated for office, and then to be beaten within an inch of their lives.

Biggs, member of Congress for Delaware, thinks the whipping-post an institution of which his little State may well be proud. "A man was never brought back a second time," he said, "after being properly whaled." This is not true, and Biggs ought to have known it. Everybody who has watched the matter knows that the Delaware whipping-post has second and third comers, and that it is one of the vices of this method of punishment that it takes all the shame and what small selfrespect is left out of the culprit. We should have supposed that, as a personal matter, asses would be opposed to corporal punishment; but here is one of that breed who, having heretofore escaped it, fancies that cudgeling is nothing worse than a salutary quickening of the circulation of the blood. As it is not probable that Biggs will ever be tied up, he will doubtless stick to his opinion with that firmness which seems to be inseparably connected with auricular elongation.

Dr. Goss, the Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, appears to be a prelate of unusual liberality, for in a recent address he said of Protestants: "Though they reject the ordinance of the Catholic Church, yet if they are sincere in their belief, and follow the light as far as God has given it to them, I belive that the Almighty will have regard to their sincerity of belief, and that if they have a real and true sorrow it will suffice for their salvation." Not one word, it will be noticed, of saving ordinances, of baptism, confirmation, confession, communion. "Many," said the Bishop explicitly, "even without the aid of the sacraments of the Catholic Church, will be saved." those who live in constant fear that the Pope will come to the United States, usurp the Presidency, send all the Protestant members of Congress to the inquisition, and now and then burn a Baptist or a Presbyteman, say to this frank and liberal avowal coming from a diguitied (Roman) Catholic

There are indeed passions which grow by what they feed on-what we may call Leomania, for instance. No sooner is it known that Cochise, the great Apache chieftain, is to visit Washington, than a Boston newspaper suggests that he should be officially invited to visit that city. If he should do so, there would, of course, be a Ball, a Dinner, a Poem by Dr. O. W. Holmes, Chorus Singing by the school children, a speech by Mr. Geo. S. Hillard, or Mr. R. C. Winthrop, a visit to Harvard University, another to Bunker Hill Monument, and another to the State House. In full plumage and with his war paint on, Chief Cochise would be a most interesting Lion. He is not, we suppose, calculated to shine as an Euglish orator; but when the revelers drank his health, how his war-whoop would make the cut glass of the Kevere House wibrate mean its me